

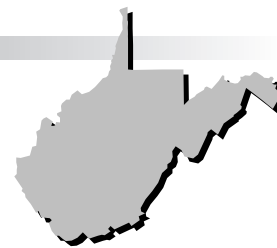
WEST VIRGINIA

YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:

1991

TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:

\$23,061,129



DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 1,627 West Virginia women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	23.8	26.0
White	23.7	25.7
Black	28.5	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	46	56
1996	70	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 300 West Virginia women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 1,200 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 229 West Virginia women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.6	2.8
White	3.6	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	72*	79*
1996	86	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *West Virginia women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.†
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

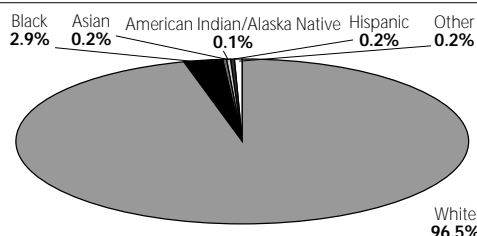
*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

†1998 data

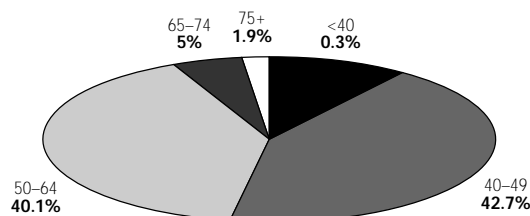
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the West Virginia Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



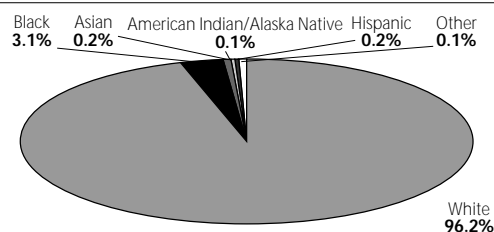
Number of Mammograms 47,313

given through the West Virginia program as of September 30, 1998

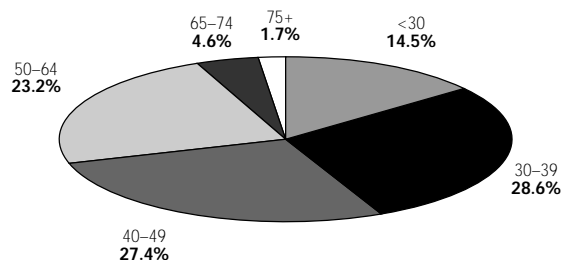
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the West Virginia Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 96,694

given through the West Virginia program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓						
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

- Funds for breast cancer research, diagnosis, and treatment

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 50 and over.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 25 years of age.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: direct mail, television messages (PSA), worksite presentations, flyers
- Local efforts: posters; radio and newspaper messages; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN WEST VIRGINIA

	Uninsured	Insured			
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	Total
Women age 20–64	21	66	3	13	82
Women age 40–64	17	72	4	9	85

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds West Virginia's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. In 1991, West Virginia developed a comprehensive program. The state received funds totaling \$23,061,129 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 1,627 West Virginia women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 23.8 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 28.5 per 100,000 women. The percent of West Virginia women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 46 percent in 1992 to 70 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,200 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 300 deaths from breast cancer in West Virginia women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, West Virginia's program provided 47,313 mammograms.

Two hundred twenty-nine women in West Virginia died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3.6 per 100,000 women, which was above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 86 percent of West Virginia women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 72 percent of women in West Virginia aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in West Virginia women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 96,694 Pap tests.

West Virginia does support breast cancer screening and education programs and legislates reimbursement for breast cancer screening. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 21 percent of West Virginia women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in West Virginia had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines required women to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram and at least 25 for a Pap test. West Virginia's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; and worksite presentations. Other efforts include direct mail; flyers; posters; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards.